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(54) **PROTECTION ANTI-CORROSION DE FEUILLARDS ACIER
GALVANISES ET GALVANISES PAR ALLIAGE**

(54) **CORROSION PROTECTION FOR GALVANISED AND ALLOY
GALVANISED STEEL STRIPS**

(57) L'invention concerne un procédé pour la protection anti-corrosion de feuillards acier galvanisés ou galvanisés par alliage, caractérisé en ce que l'on met en contact lesdits feuillards acier avec une solution de traitement aqueuse présentant un pH se situant dans la plage de 1,5 à 3,5, cette solution contenant 1 à 20 g/l d'ions d'oxyde manganéux et 1 à 150 g/l d'ions phosphate, et en ce que l'on fait sécher la solution sans rinçage intermédiaire. Cette solution peut éventuellement renfermer en plus: jusqu'à 10 g/l d'ions zinc, jusqu'à 10 g/l d'ions nickel, jusqu'à 20 g/l d'ions titane, jusqu'à 50 g/l de silicium sous forme de composés au silicium, jusqu'à 30 g/l d'ions fluorure, jusqu'à 150 g/l d'un ou de plusieurs polymères ou copolymères d'acides carboxyliques polymérisables choisis parmi l'acide acrylique, l'acide méthacrylique, l'acide maléique et leurs esters avec des alcools possédant 1 à 6 atomes de C. L'invention concerne d'autre part les feuillards métalliques ainsi traités.

(57) The invention relates to a method for providing galvanised or alloy galvanised steel strips with corrosion protection, characterised in that the galvanised or alloy galvanised steel strips are brought into contact with an aqueous treatment solution with a pH value of between 1.5 and 3.5, containing 1 to 20 g/l manganese (II) ions and 1 to 150 g/l phosphate ions, and in that the solution is dried without intermediate rinsing. The solution may optionally also contain up to 10 g/l zinc ions, up to 10 g/l nickel ions, up to 20 g/l titanium ions, up to 50 g/l silicon in the form of silicon compounds, up to 30 g/l fluoride ions, up to 150 g/l of one or several polymers or copolymers of polymerisable carboxylic acids chosen from the following: acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid and their esters with alcohols with 1 to 6 C-atoms. The invention also relates to metal strips which have been treated in this way.



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"Corrosion protection of steel strips coated with zinc or zinc alloy"

This invention relates to a new process for the corrosion protection of steel strips coated with zinc or zinc alloy. The present process provides, on the one hand, a temporary corrosion protection for transport and storage purposes. In this connection, the term "temporary corrosion protection" means that the metal surfaces are effectively protected from corrosion during transport and storage periods until they are coated with a permanent anticorrosive layer, such as a lacquer. On the other hand, the process according to the present invention serves as a preliminary treatment of the metal surfaces prior to a coating, which may be carried out on the metal surfaces immediately after the application of the present process.

As a measure for providing temporary corrosion protection, steel strips coated with zinc or zinc alloy are either simply oiled or, where greater corrosive stresses are anticipated, they are phosphated or chromed. These measures are, however, inadequate in the case of particularly high corrosive stresses, such as ship transport in a salty sea atmosphere or storage in a tropical environment. The best-known temporary corrosion protection measure is chroming, during which the metal surfaces are coated with a chromium(III)- and/or chromium(VI)-containing layer generally in a layer weight generally of about 5 to about 15 mg/m² chromium. Owing to the well-known toxicological problems of chromium compounds, this process is disadvantageous and expensive from the aspects of industrial safety, the environment and the necessary disposal.

Moreover, chromed metal sheets are not very suitable for a subsequent phosphating, as, on the one hand, they result in a contamination of the cleaning solutions by chromium and, on the other hand, the whole of the metal surface cannot as a rule be phosphated. A phosphating as an alternative measure for providing temporary corrosion protection may alter the appearance of the metal surfaces in an undesirable way. A phosphating is, moreover, expensive as regards plant, as, depending on the substrate material, it requires an additional activating step and, after the phosphating, it generally requires a passivating step. The passivating is frequently carried out using treatment solutions containing chromium, as a result of which the above-mentioned disadvantages of the use of chromium-containing treatment solutions also arise here.

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An object of the present invention is to provide a process for the corrosion protection of steel strips coated with zinc or zinc alloy, which is less problematic environmentally and is simpler to carry out technically than are the above-mentioned corrosion protection measures. This new process is to be at least equal to the conventional processes with regard to coatability and adhesion of the coating, but in addition, is to improve the corrosion protection for storage purposes.

This object is fulfilled by a process for the corrosion protection of steel strips coated with zinc or zinc alloy, characterised in that the steel strips coated with zinc or zinc alloy are brought into contact with an aqueous treatment solution having a pH of from 1.5 to 3.5, which contains:

1 to 20	g/l manganese(II) ions and
1 to 150	g/l phosphate ions,

and the solution is dried without intermediate rinsing.

Electrolytically zinc-coated or hot-dip zinc-coated steel strips accordingly are suitable as substrate materials for the process according to the present invention. The steel strips may also be coated with zinc alloy, that is, they may have a layer of zinc alloy applied electrolytically or in the hot-dipping process. Here, the most important alloying components for zinc are iron, nickel and/or aluminum. The thickness of the zinc layer or of the layer of zinc alloy is generally between about 2 and about 20 micrometers, in particular between about 5 and about 10 micrometers.

The applied treatment solution is dried without intermediate rinsing. Processes of this type are known in the industry as no-rinse processes or dry-in-place processes. In the process, the treatment solutions may be sprayed onto the metal surfaces or applied by passing the steel strips through the treatment bath. The required quantity of the treatment solution remaining on the metal surface which results in the intended layer weight of 1 to 5 g/m² may be adjusted here by squeezing rollers. However, it is useful to apply the treatment solution directly in the

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required layer weight by a system of rollers, for example, of the type known as "Chemcoater".

The treatment solution for the process according to the present invention contains from 1 to 150 g/l, preferably 10 to 70 g/l, phosphate ions. Here, the phosphate content is calculated as phosphate ions. The person skilled in the art is, however, aware that, at the pH within the range of 1.5 to 3.5 to be established according to the present invention, only a very small proportion of the phosphate is present as triply negatively charged phosphate ions. Rather, there is an equilibrium of free phosphoric acid, primary and secondary phosphate ions, which is dependent on the acid constants of the phosphoric acid for the various protolysis steps and on the pH actually selected. Within the selected pH range, the greater part of the phosphate is present as free phosphoric acid and as primary and secondary phosphate ions.

The corrosion protection to be achieved by the process according to the present invention may be further improved if the treatment solution contains in addition one or more of the following components:

up to 10 g/l, preferably between 2 and 4 g/l, zinc ions,

up to 10 g/l, preferably from 3 to 6 g/l, nickel ions,

up to 20 g/l, preferably between 3 and 7 g/l, titanium ions, which are used preferably as hexafluorotitanate ions,

up to 50 g/l, preferably between 15 and 25 g/l, silicon in the form of silicon compounds, such as hexafluorosilicate ions and/or finely-disperse silica having an average particle size of less than 10 μm ,

up to 30 g/l fluoride ions, which may be introduced as free fluoride in the form of hydrofluoric acid or of soluble alkali metal fluorides or ammonium fluoride or in the form of hexafluoro anions of titanium or of silicon. Free fluoride, irrespective of whether it is introduced into the solution as free acid or as soluble salt, at the pH to be established in the

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treatment solution, will be present as a mixture of hydrofluoric acid and of free fluoride ions.

The treatment solution may also contain up to 150 g/l, preferably between 60 and 125 g/l, of one or more polymers or copolymers of polymerisable carboxylic acids selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid and maleic acid, and esters thereof with alcohols having 1 to 6 carbon atoms. When in this connection reference is made generally to the "treatment solution", this means that the organic polymers, depending on type, may also be present as a suspension in the solution of active substances. It is also the case here that, depending on acid constants of the carboxylic acids used, at the established pH of the treatment solution, these are present as a mixture of free acids and acidic anions. It is particularly preferred that one or more polymeric carboxylic acids be used, together with at least one of the above-mentioned optional components zinc, nickel, titanium, silicon and fluoride.

Manganese and, if desired, zinc and nickel may be introduced into the treatment solution in the form of water-soluble salts, for example, as nitrates. It is preferred, however, not to introduce any other foreign ions into the treatment solution apart from the components given above. Manganese, zinc and nickel are therefore introduced preferably in the form of the oxides or carbonates, so that they are ultimately present as phosphates in the treatment solution. It is also preferable that titanium, silicon and fluoride be used in the form of hexafluoric acid. If need be, the silicon may be introduced in the form of finely disperse silicas having a specific surface preferably within the range of from 150 to 250 m²/g.

The temperature of the treatment solution on contact with the metal surface is preferably to be within the range of about 20 to about 40°C. Lower temperatures slow down the reaction rate and lead to an increasingly weaker corrosion protection; more elevated temperatures shorten the contact time through rapid drying and are therefore likewise disadvantageous. After a contact time, which depends on the speed of the conveyor, in the case of application by spraying or dipping on the length of the treatment zone and in every case on the distance between treatment zone and drying device, and which as a rule is between 1 and 6 seconds, the treatment solution is dried by elevating the temperature. This may be effected by irradiating the metal surfaces using infra-red radiation. However, it is easier to pass the metal strips, still wet from the treatment solution, through a drying oven. This should be at such a

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temperature that the resulting temperature of the object, that is, the temperature of the metal surface, is within the range of about 60 to about 120°C. In English usage, this temperature of the object is also referred to as "peak metal temperature".

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to a metal strip of steel coated with zinc or zinc alloy, having an anticorrosive layer containing manganese and phosphate, which may be obtained by bringing the metal strip into contact with an aqueous treatment solution having a pH within the range of from 1.5 to 3.5, which contains:

1 to 20	g/l manganese(II) ions and
1 to 150	g/l phosphate ions,

and drying the solution without intermediate rinsing.

Here, too, the treatment solution preferably contains one or more of the components listed above and is applied in the manner described above. Here, the metal strip may have one or more coating layers above the manganese- and phosphate-containing anticorrosive layer produced in the process according to the present invention. These coating layers may have been applied, for example, by powder coating or by the so-called "coil-coating process". By "coil coating" it is meant that the coating layer or layers is/are applied by means of rollers to the moving metal strips and are then baked.

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Examples

The present invention was tested on sample plates of hot-dip zinc-coated steel. Because these were covered with an anticorrosive oil, they were first cleaned using a commercially available alkaline cleaning agent. In the practical application of the process on factory production lines, the cleaning step may, however, be omitted if the present process immediately follows the process of zinc-coating or coating with zinc alloy. The treatment solutions shown in Table 1, which were at a temperature of 20°C and had a pH of 3.2, were applied to the sample plates by dipping and adjusted to a wet film thickness of 6 ml/m² by centrifuging at 550 revolutions per minute. The wetted plates were then dried in a circulating-air drying cabinet regulated at 75°C. The temperature of the drying cabinet and the drying time resulted in an estimated "peak metal temperature" of 70°C.

The pretreated sample plates according to the present invention and comparison plates which were untreated or chromed as in the prior art were subjected to a constant alternating climate test in accordance with DIN 50017 and a salt spray test in accordance with DIN 50021 SS. In the course of this, the number of days before the sample plates attained a visually assessed degree of rusting 5 was recorded. The results are reproduced in Tables 2 and 3.

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Table 1: Bath compositions (g/l in deionised water)

Component	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Example 4
Mn	3.2	5.4	9	9
Phosphate	6	10	91	91
Zn	-	-	3	3
Ni	-	-	3	3
Ti (as H ₂ TiF ₆)	5	8	-	-
Si (as SiO ₂ dispersion)	-	-	-	38
Acrylic acid polymer	125	75	75	-

Table 2: Constant alternating climate test in accordance with DIN 50017: days to attain degree of rusting 5

		Treatment with solution of			
untreated	chromed	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4
1	7	> 142	> 142	> 142	> 142

Table 3: Salt spray test in accordance with DIN 50021 SS: days to attain degree of rusting 5

		Treatment with solution of			
untreated	chromed	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3	Ex. 4
< 0.5	6	7	7	10	8

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Claims

1. A process for the corrosion protection of steel strips coated with zinc or zinc alloy, characterised in that the steel strips coated with zinc or zinc alloy are brought into contact with an aqueous treatment solution having a pH within the range of from 1.5 to 3.5, which contains:

1 to 20 g/l manganese(II) ions and
1 to 150 g/l phosphate ions,

and the solution is dried without intermediate rinsing.
2. A process according to claim 1 wherein the treatment solution contains in addition one or more of the following components:

up to 10 g/l zinc ions,
up to 10 g/l nickel ions,
up to 20 g/l titanium ions,
up to 50 g/l silicon in the form of silicon compounds,
up to 30 g/l fluoride ions,
up to 150 g/l of one or more polymers or copolymers of polymerisable carboxylic acids selected from acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, maleic acid, and esters thereof with alcohols having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.
3. A process according to one or both of claims 1 and 2 wherein the treatment solution is at a temperature within the range of 20 to 40°C.
4. A process according to one or more of claims 1 to 3 wherein the treatment solution, after a contact time of from 1 to 6 seconds, is dried with the temperature of the object being from 60 to 120°C.
5. Metal strip of steel coated with zinc or zinc alloy, having an anticorrosive layer

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containing manganese and phosphate, which may be obtained by bringing the metal strip into contact with an aqueous treatment solution having a pH within the range of from 1.5 to 3.5, which contains:

1 to 20 g/l manganese(II) ions and

1 to 150 g/l phosphate ions,

and drying the solution without intermediate rinsing.

6. Metal strip according to claim 5, characterised in that it has one or more coating layers above the manganese- and phosphate-containing anticorrosive layer.